THE SOUTH IN CONGRESS.

NEAL'S CLEAN SWEEP OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Memphis and Pensacola Railroad -The Jucicial Districts of Arkan-

sas-Tennessee Claims.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPRAIL. Washington, March 6.— While others are tinkering with the tariff, and others content themselves with revisions, of greater or less degree, of the internal revenue laws, a Tennesse statesman proposes at one stroke to clear out the entire internal revenue The measure, which was drawn by Mr. Neal, is now with the Committee on Ways and Means, and as it is composed of but three lines, although so comprehensive in its design, I give it in full: "Resolved, That all lays and rest of laws on the sign." all laws and parts of laws now in force assessing a tax, or providing for the collection of a tax, known as the internal revenue laws, be and the same are bereby repealed."

The Committee on Public Lands have under consideration a bill grant-ing the right of way over the public lands to the Memphis and Pensacola Railroad Company. It provides that this company shall have the right of way through the public lands in Ala-bania for the construction of its railway substantially on the line indicated indicated in and granted to it by the State of Alabama. An important provise directs that if any section of said road shall not be completed within five years after the location of id section, the rights granted shall

be forfeited. In the Committee on the Judiciary there is a measure awaiting considera-tion detaching the counties of Howard, Little River and Sevier from the Western District and adding them to the Eastern Judicial District of Arkanall causes to be tried at Little

The Committee on War Claims has refused to allow the claim of the trustees of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Natchez, Miss, for damages and loss sustained by their property during the war. The committee says: "While we deeply sympathize with the claimants, we are of opinion that under the laws war the government is not responsible for the damage done.

An appropriation of \$15,000 is au-therized by Mr. Taylor's bill to establish such a number of beacon lights along the Tennes ee river as may be necessary for the proper protection of the navigation of the river. There is a disposition evident on the part of the committee to extend this light system to such of the important rivers as may, in the interests of commerce require it. As is well known, it has proved quite successful on the Missis-sippi and other rivers, and for the nefits conferred is comparatively inexpensive.

e Senate Committee on Military Affairs recommend that the corporate authorities of Chattanooga be allowed the right to use a part of the Govern ment reservation for a street or road-way. At the instance of the War Department it is provided, however, that the city must construct and keep in repair a road equal to that built by the vernment connecting the city with

National Cemetery. Mississippi cities are also in the road business, but at the expense of the government. In the Military Committee of the House there are two propositions of this kind. Vicksburg

DEAR SIR—I told you I a asks an appropriation of \$7500 for the repair and preservation of the road leading to the National Cemetery, and Corinth wants \$5000 to construct a macadamized road to the National Cemetery near that town.

correspondence the substance of the House report on the proposed yellow-fever commission, it may not be amiss to follow it up with a portion of the roport of the Senate Committee on Epidemic Discases, particularly as the report has been prepared by a Senator who represents a State which has suffered so greatly from this plague.

Senator Eustis says:
"The creation of this commission is ecommended because satisfactory evdence has been furnished to the committee that probably a very important discovery has been made by reason of experiments which have been encouraged by the governments of Mexico and Brazil which, if available, would be of incalculable benefit to the peoole of the United States, both from a humanitarian and a commercial point of view. The committee is aware that this legislation is necessarily experimental, but believing that it is probably productive of such important results, they feel justified in recommend ing that the government of the United States should contribute to the efforts being made by other governments in securing the inestimable benefits of protection of our people against the terrible calamity of yellow-fever epidemics. While it is true that in the later periods of our history only the southern sections of our country have been visited by yellow-fever cuidemics, yet there has been a period when the important cities and lowns of the North have been afflicted by this terrible visitation, and although the preponderance of medi-cal opinion attributes the recurrence of vellow-fever epidemics to importa-tion of that disease from foreign countries, yet it cannot be stated as an absolute and established fact that any city, North or South, is to enjoy that exemption in the future that it has in the past. In this country yel-low-fever has appeared eighty-eight different times, and has prevailed in twenty-four States of the Union.

"Another alarming fact was devel-oped in the course of the epidemic of 1878, which prevailed in a large sec tion of our country. Owing to the increased and rapid means of communi-cation, that epidemic traveled to the limits of the Western States, and it is the opinion of high medical authority that the West escaped invasion only by reason of the fact that the epi-demic commenced so late in New Orthe cald westirer which then checked

Last week has gathered quite a large number of claims from Tennessee peo who seek Congressional favor. P. Spenge of Decatur county files a claim to \$988 for property and stock; Richard Atkinson, formerly of Nash-ville, \$1185 for rent of property; John M. Gass of tireene county, \$444, value of bacon taken by the army; N. G. Terry of Bedford county, \$5,535 for projectly seized and assessments erroneously made and enforced against him as a distiller; W. K. Ransom, Bedford as a distiller; W. K. Ranson, feducic county, \$1,405, properly taken in the war; J. D. Mason, Jackson, \$3,000, house forn down by army; A. W. Jones, president of the Memphis Con-Female Institute, Jackson 20000, o enpaney and damages to insti-tute; Mrs. M. A. Crittenden, Madison county, \$2872, horses, mules and supples furnished army; legal representatives of A. J. Tynes, \$22,707, supplies and property; T. J. Denson, administrator of estate of Geo. W. McCabe,

Scott county, Miss., \$3,088, property and supplies; legal representatives of H. U. Spencer, Claiborne county, \$9,963, property taken from plantation. Jesse G. Featherstone, late of Colonel Bradford's regiment of Tennessee mounted volunteers of the Seminole war, asks Congress to grant him a

THE CONVERSE CASE.

A NORTHERN VIEW OF IT AS A VERY

"Sickening Spectacle to the Heart of Every one Who Loves the Lord."

Chicago Interior: The editors of the Christian Observer, the Revs. F. B. and T. E. Converse, have, in response to a demand of their own, been accused before the Presbytery of Louisville, South, with violating the ninth com-mandment. One of the accusers in the course of some remarks revealed his animus as a desire to break down the Christian Observer as a religious newspaper. He said he leared that it might become more powerful than the General Assembly itself. The accusers try to play sharp on the accused by ringing the charges on this specifician.

"Falsely and deceitfully denying in the Memphis Appeal of October 20, 1885, that the Christian Observer has for many years borne a bad reputation as to veracity, and that it has been, with great unanimity and persistency, so denounced for many years by all the leading newspapers of our church, and veral beyond its bounds."

We receive all the Southern Presbyterian newspapers, and a pretty large list of others, and the suggestion that the Observer was not a truthful paper has never come to our notice, except possibly in the New Orleans Presbyte The editor of that paper went with his carpet-bag from the neighbor-hood of Mr. Wilmot Proviso, in Penn-sylvania, to the city from which Onesus wickedly ran away, in Louisiana and he does not seem to acclimate well. He is a peaceable man, when he is asleep. We think we remember that asleep. We think we remember that he charged falsehood on the Christian Observer, and the impression we had at the time was that he was

slightly madder than usual, and that he did not really mean it. There is nothing that gives a malicious man a greater scope for his malice than the charges and specifications of an ecclesiastical prosecution. This case against the Messrs. Converse is quite similar in its spitefulness to the one filed against Dr. Talmage a few years ago, the animus of which was sup-posed to be jealousy. The prose-cutors of the Messrs, Converse vary their charge into twenty-six specifications and forms of statement with no apparent motive for the number and apparent motive for the number and variety except the pleasure it gives them to call those excellent brethren liar twenty-six times. Such things are sickening to the heart of every one who loves the Lord, and they are as ruinous to the cause of Christ as anything that man can do can be.

LETTER FROM FLORIDA.

How the Land of Flowers Looks After the Big Freeze,

The following letter to a member of the APPEAL staff will be interesting to those Memphians who are interested Anona, Hittssono Co., Fta., Pebruary 27, 1886.

DEAR SIR-I told you I would write about the freeze after seeing. I am now on my place and find that no only as to this, but as to all that sec-New York Herald and some other papers have carried exaggeration to the lying point. The oranges were all but through the territory mentioned the next crop will be as large as the last. A few young trees (twoyear-olds) were nipped at the ends, but that is no material injury. I was prepared to expect every man of them would be trying to sell; on the con-trary, I find them putting out more trary, I find them putting out more trees, and raising the prices on groves and wild lands. My opinion as to my own place is like theirs—it is a good one, and I will continue to improve it. That cold spell was phenomenal, none comparable to it since 1835. My information is from natives who know what they are talking about. The fact is, too much Northern capital is fact is, too much Northern capital is coming here. Millions on millions have been invested, and live Yankee founs are springing up all over the country. Hotels larger and more complete than the Gayoso or Peabody have been built and are full. This is true, even as far north as Thomasville, Ga. The North made money while we lost it, and they are not only willing and able, but anxious to invest it here, and thousands spend the winters here. You will see as many people on the main street of Jacksonville as on our Main street, not sleepy, but live fel-lows. In spite of all

said to the contrary, I tell you that a man who has a good grove of even fire acres has a fortune. I went last week to see the Speer grove, four and a half acree, in Orange county, which would this year have netted \$8000. That is only one of many of like character. From all I can understand it is much cooler here during the summer, in the shade, than in Memphis, while it is never to hot as to prevent work or pleasure. I speak of this locality. F.

Murdered by Apaches.

Tomestone, Aniz, March 8.—News was received here last night that a band of thirty Apaches attacked a party of travelers fifteen miles routh of Nocasari, Sonora, Mexico, killing one Mexican and an American named Zess. The Indians, who, it shelieved, belonged to Geronimo's band, then proceeded to Wm. Brown's mine, where McKerten was killed last Sep-tember, and killed Brown and his e mpanion, James Mosen. The band then started south and camped one mile south of San Pedro, where they stole eighty horses belonging to the settlers, and then started in the direc-tion of the Sierra Madra mountains.

Death of Mrs. Seymour,

Utica, N. Y., March 8. — Mary B'eecker, relict of Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, died at the residence of Mrs. Roscoe Conkling at 8:30 o'clock to-day. The late Governor removed Mrs. Sey-mour from his country home to Mrs. Conkling's on account of her illness, and while at ending her was attacked with his fatal illness.

UNLIKE other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's "Pelleta" do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely regetable, no particular care is required while using them. By druggists.

Died of His Wounds.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March S.-James H. Montgemery, who had his threat cut and who was robbed in Cincincati, died here last night of apoplexy, su-perinduced by his wounds. Monage mery was a man of means, and dur-ing the war killed a man with a sword. The Graphic News's illustration of it

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURES ON REGULAR BOOM.

The General Industrial Situation Highly Safisfactory-Advance in Prices.

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL. PRILADELPHIA, PA., March 8.—With-in the past six months the manufacturing capacity for carpet-making, hosiery, all kinds of dress goods and silks have been increased from 10 to 25 per cent. throughout the country, and at this time the entire capacity is fully engaged on the turning out of goods for the spring and summer trade. Prices have advanced all the way from 10 to 30 per cent. But even these high prices, instead of checking the demand, is serving rather to stimulate it. The clothing trade report the best winter they have ever had. Many

manufacturers of silk ribbon have sold out their entire stock. Wages in silk mills have advanced from 10 to 20 per cent. Three new silk mills are pro-jected. Silk imports are arriving, and large orders are going out for addition-al supplies. The carpet mills are running full and over time, both here and in the New England States, crowding work through on orders placed last winter. A general advance of 10 per cent, has been made in wages in the carpet industry, and in all other branches of the textile trade. Labor organization is assuming almost absolate control, and is everywhere level-ing up wages and securing arbitration with employers who have heretofore

The iron trade is strong and steady and upwards of 2,000,000 tons of material has been sold, of which the rail makers alone have over 1,000,000 tons. The prospects for the iron and steel makers were never better.

Wool has reached its highest point and is now declining on account of the heavy arrivals from abroad. Supplies are coming in from primary markets to catch at the present prices before a further break.

Boot and shoe manufacturers of the New England and Middle States report a rather slow improvement and more difficulty than they expected in curing slightly higher prices. Heavy contracts for lumber are

being placed, lest the threatened active demand of the spring will produce an advance in prices. Several million feet of white pine have already been contracted for, for Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The anthracite coal companies have mined and delivered 1,500,000 tons of coal more this year than last, to date. Within the past week about 750,000 tons of bituminous coal have been sold for delivery in the New England States this summer, and competition is working prices on both kinds in the direction of cost limits.

Mining companies are of the opinion that they will be obliged to concede the advance demanded in several mining fields, and this will have the effect of adding materially to the present cost.

The general industrial condition is satisfactory with the exception of the natural apprehensions as to the effect of the advance in prices and cost of labor. Employers recognize that the conditions which enable labor to increase its price will bring corresponding advantages to them. There is a friendly disposition among employers and workmen generally. Col-lections are comparatively easy, but country merchants are more than usually cautious in making purchases

LITERARY NOTES.

at this time.

tain experiment in publishing a translation of Prof. Ebers's biographical sketch of Mr. Alma-Tadema. thirteen illustrations; and it will appear on Saturday.

ALL manner of flattering things are said about the new poem which Mr. William Morris is preparing to pub-lish. It deals with Socialism, is called "The Pilgrims of Hope," and is writ-ten in the measure of "Ligurd the

THE new serial which Mrs. Muloch-Craik has contributed to Harper is a study of maternal feeling. It contrasts a veritable mother who hates per child with an adopted mother who loves it, and the working out of the relations of the three is said to present many dramatic effects.

Mr. WHALAM D. HOWELLS, it is stated, receives from \$50 to \$100 a page for his work in The Century and Harper's, and that his estimated incom from his writings this year will be about \$20,000. The Philadelphia Times says twenty-five years ago Mr. Howells's salary as news editor was \$20 a week.

and potency of a future monthly as rich in results as any magazine now before the public, especially rich in illustrations. The table of contents and "pictures" of the current number are an earnest of this. We renew our allegiance to the pleasant companion of many a delightful hour. Ws see, in the Book-Bayer, the form

There appears at stated intervals in Boston what is called "an organ of Anarchism"—a very large capital A being used invariably. The organ which bears the much abused name of Liberty, is about to publish a novelette by Princess Sophie Krapotkine. It is entitled "The Wife of No. 4237," and was written by the Princess while liv-ing within sight of her husband's prison walls,

THE craze for cheap editions in Eng land has produced another series. It is called the Camelot Classics, and is is called the Camerot Capssics, and is sold at a shilling a volume. The first issue is Sir Thomas Malory's History of King Arthur; this is to be followed by De Quincey's Confessions of an English Opium-Enter. This is a companion series to the Canterbury Ports, the latest olume of which contains the poems of Walt Whitman (selected).

THE Gladstone-Huxley controvers: over the question of the scientific significance of the Book of Genesis will be continued in the April Popular Science Monthly. The number will contain Prof. Huxley's second article replying to Mr. Gladstone's "Proem to Genesis," which appeared in the March issue; Henry Drummond's comments on the views thus far presented by the two distinguished described by the two dist outants; and, in a supplement, Mr. Gladstone's original paper, 'The Dawn of Creation and of Worship,

which first called out Prof. Huxley The Graphic News, the illustrated ceekly of Cincinnati, in its issue of March 18th, will be of unusual interest to the people of the South, as it will publish a double pag * picture of the proposed monument to tien, R. E. Lee at Richmond, Va., together with a portrait of the lamented dead. The testimonial to the memory of the great commander will cost \$200,000, and will was prepared under the supervision of

the successful sculptor, and will be a magnificent affair. In addition, the paper will contain other interesting ctorial and reading matter. For sale y all newsdealers.

expressed decided opinions concerning Voltaire, and it is interesting to see these opinions in conjunction. Thus Ruskin: "Voltaire—His work is, in comparison with good literature, what nitric acid is to wine, and sulphareted hydrogen to air. Literary chemists cannot but take account of the sting and stench of him; but he has no place in the library of a thought-ful scholar. Every man of sense knows more of the world than Vol-taire can tell him; and what he wishes to express of such knowledge he will say without a snarl." Mr. Lowell, looking back upon literary history from another point of view, mentions the Frenchman as one "who, if he used ridicule too often for the satisfac-tion of personal spite, cumployed it also tion of personal spite, employed it also for sixty years in the service of truth and justice, and to him more than to any other one man we owe it that we can now think and speak as we choose. Contemptible he may have been in more ways than one, but at any rate we owe him that, and it is surely something." FREDERIC ARCHER, the distinguished

musical critic, is not altogether favor-ably impressed with the recent production of Lakme by the American Opera Company. In the course of an elaborate critique in The Keynote Mr. Archer says: "The plot of Lakme is made up of well-worn material, and its stapid incidents are so thoroughly familiar to opera goers that they have censed to arouse any interest. Like nany more illustrious predecessors. Delibes, therefore, labors under a distinct disadvantage in treating a hope-lessly inane libretto. The general performance of the work by those on the stage did not rise above the ama-teur level, save in one or two occanal instances, and there was a mechanical restraint everywhere discernible. To return to M. Delibes's music it may be summarized as a series of elegant and graceful thoughts of no great intensity and not remarkable for individuality, Auber, Gounod and Bizet being frequently laid under contribution. Nevertheless, M. Deli-bes is an adept in modern French methods of orchestration and employs his knowledge in this respect with his knowledge in this respect with consummate judgment, indeed to this circumstance much of his music owes its chief charm.

THE FREEZE IN FLORIDA. The Orange Industry not Seriously Crippled,

Jacksonville, Fla., March 7.—At the annual meeting of the National Editorial Association held at Cincina delegation was appointed to visit Florida and report to the association their conclusions as to the effect of the recent freeze on the orange industry. The party returned to Jack sonville Friday night and adopted and signed an official report in which they say: "In a journey of 600 miles, covering near 20,000 square miles of territory, at nearly every important station we have visited orange groves and examined the state of the trees and the extent of the damage done. The country traveled over comprise the main orange producing district of the State. In many places lemon and other less hardy fruit trees were killed. These trees, however, are of rapid growth and will be speedily replaced by new trees. In many localities where orange groves are sheltered in some degree by other trees, the frost was not sufficiently severe to kill leaves on the trees. After giving careful and specific details of other observations at various points visited, the committee says: "Our observations lead to the conclusion that the reports so unfavorable to the orange industry, which followed the orange industry, which followed the orange industry, which followed the frost, were largely the result of a panic among orange growers themselves, arising from Insufficient information. The few weeks which have since elapsed have changed the face of nat-ure and lifted the cloud from Florida's



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AEPITHE LIOM!

OR SKIN CANCER.

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my tace. All the simple remedies were applied to alleviate the pain, but the place centinued to grow, finally extending into my noise, from which came a yellowish discharge, very offessive in character. It was also inflamed, and annoyed me a great deal. About eight months ago I was in Atlanta, at the house of a friend, who so strongly recommended the use of Swi t's Specific that I determined to make an effort to procure it. In this I was successful, and began its use. The influence of the medicine at first was to somewhat agaravate the sore; but room the inflammation was allayed, and I began to improve after the first few bottles. My general health has greatly improved. I am stronger, and able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and the ulcer to heal, until there is not a vestige of it left—only a little scar marks the place where it had been. I am ready to answer all questions relative to this care.

MRS. JOICE A. McDONALD.

Atlanta, Ga., August II, 1855.

I have had a cancer on my face for some years, extending from one cheek bone across the nose to the other. It has given me a great deal of pain, at times burning and itching to such an extent that it was almost unbearable. I commenced using Swift's Specific in May, 1885, and have used eight bottles. It has given the greatest relief by removing the inflammation and restories my general health.

Knoxville, lows, Sept. 8, 1885.

For many years I was a sufferer with cancer of the nose, and having been cured by the use of S. S. S. I feel constrained by a sense of duty to suffering humanity to make this statement of my case. With the four-teenth bottle the canter began to heal rapidly and soon disappeared, and for several months there has been no appearance of a sore of any kind on my nose or face, neither is my nose at all tender to the touch. I have taken about two dozen bottlevof S. S. S. I am soundly cured, and I know that S. S. & effected the cure after every known remedy was tried and had failed.

ROBERT SMEDLEY.

Fort Gaines, Ga., May 1, 1855.

tirely healed up and well. Cochesett, Plymouth Co., Mass., July 13, Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable, and seems to cure cancers by forcing out the impurities from the blood.

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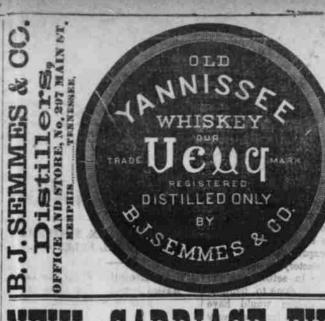
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